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(54) Computer mouse and holder

(57) A mouse-like computer input device for inputting information to a computer system by a user, which includes a mobile unit which includes a transmitter. The mobile unit is detachably connected to one of the user's fingers, preferably via a ring-like structure which fits over or around the user's an index finger. When detached from the user's finger, the mobile unit can be attached

to a holder which may resemble a joystick or a gun handle which can be grasped by the user's hand. A stationary receiving system receives signals transmitted by the transmitter. A suitable processor is used for processing the received signals to produce information usable by the computer system related to the position of the mobile unit.

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Description

FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to computer input devices and, more particularly, to the type of computer input device known as a mouse which allows the user to point to different portions of the computer display by changing the location of the mouse.

The computer mouse is becoming increasingly popular. More and more computer software applications, including various drafting programs, word processors, spreadsheets, databases, games and many others, make use of various regions of the display screen, or use icons arrayed around the display screen, to activate various functions. Activation of the functions is effected by first grasping the mouse and moving it, typically on a flat two-dimensional surface, such as a desk top or a special tablet, so as to cause the display cursor to move to the desired region or icon on the display screen. Once the cursor is properly positioned on the display screen, the function is selected by pressing an indicator using a suitable key which is typically also located on the mouse.

More recently, it has been proposed to use a mouse which can be moved in three dimensions rather than in just two dimensions. See European Patent Application 92306228.5 (Publication No. 0 526 015) which is incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

Presently known mouse devices are designed to be held in one of the user's hands. The mouse includes a long wire, resembling the tail of a mouse, which runs from the mouse to a suitable computer port, through which the mouse device is able to communicate with the computer. In order to use a conventional mouse the user must temporarily interrupt his or her keyboard input activities to grasp the mouse in one of the user's hands. Between uses the mouse typically lies on the desk or on a special tablet in the vicinity of the keyboard. Once the mouse has been grasped, it is then maneuvered, typically on the desk or on a special two-dimensional pad or tablet, or, in the case of a three-dimensional mouse, in any convenient space, such as, for example, the space in front of the computer monitor, so as to move the cursor to the desired location on the display screen. In certain applications, the movements of the mouse are continuously tracked by the cursor on the video display unit. Once the cursor is properly positioned one or more of the keys located on the mouse is depressed to enter the mouse's position into the computer or to carry out any other desired function. Once use of the mouse has been concluded, the mouse is replaced onto the desk or pad and the user returns his or her hand to the keyboard to resume keyboard input activities.

The process of using a conventional mouse is thus seen to be highly disruptive of keyboard inputting activities and can become a major inconvenience, especially

where a software application is used which calls for a large number of alternating keyboard and mouse inputs.

There is thus a widely recognized need for, and it would be highly advantageous to have, a mouse-like computer input device which would allow the user to intermittently employ the device without unduly occupying the user's hand and with minimal disruption of the user's keyboard activities.

In certain applications, however, it is highly desirable to be able to have the option of, when desired, grasping the three-dimensional mouse in a way which mimics or imitates the holding of a handgun, a joystick and the like, rather than wearing the mouse ring-style on the finger.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention there is provided a computer input assembly for inputting information to a computer system by a user which can be alternately worn on a user's finger or grasped by the user's hand, comprising: (a) a mobile unit, the mobile unit including a transmitter for transmitting signals; (b) means for detachably connecting the mobile unit to the user's finger; (c) a stationary receiving system for receiving the transmitted signals; (d) processing means for processing the received signals to produce information usable by the computer system related to the position of the mobile unit; and (e) a holder for accommodating the mobile unit so as to allow the user to grasp the mobile unit with his hand.

Also according to the present invention, there is provided a computer input device for inputting information to a computer system by a user, comprising: (a) a stationary transmitter for transmitting signals; (b) a mobile unit, the mobile unit including a reflector for reflecting the transmitted signals; (c) means for detachably connecting the mobile unit to one hand of the user; (d) a stationary receiving system for receiving the reflected signals; and (e) processing means for processing the received signals to produce information usable by the computer system related to the position of the mobile unit.

Further according to the present invention, there is provided a computer input device for inputting information to a computer system by a user, comprising: (a) a stationary transmitting system for transmitting signals, the signals being identifiable as to their source; (b) a mobile unit, the mobile unit including a receiver for receiving the transmitted signals; (c) means for detachably connecting the mobile unit to one hand of the user; and (d) processing means for processing the received signals to produce information usable by the computer system related to the position of the mobile unit.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below, the position of the mobile unit is determined by the processing means by using the time required for signals to travel to the re-

ceiving system.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the means for detachably connecting the mobile unit to one hand of the user includes a ring-like member for attachment to a finger of the user, preferably either the left or right index finger.

The present invention successfully addresses the shortcomings of the presently known configurations by providing a mouse-like computer input device which is detachably mounted onto one of the user's hands in such a way as to enable the user to carry out normal keyboard inputting activities, as well as other activities requiring the use of the hands, while the input device continues to be attached to one of the user's hands, ready for essentially immediate use. The present invention makes it possible, when desired, to remove the ring-like mouse from the finger and to attach it to a holder so as to resemble the grasping of a joystick or a TV remote control unit or of a revolver, handgun, pistol, sword or other similar weapon, and the like.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of an input device according to the present invention wherein the mobile unit includes a transmitter;

FIG. 2 shows another embodiment of an input device according to the present invention which uses a separate stationary transmitter;

FIG. 3 shows yet another embodiment of an input device according to the present invention which uses a cordless mobile unit;

FIG. 4 shows yet another embodiment of an input device according to the present invention wherein the mobile unit includes a receiver;

FIG. 5 shows, in side view, an illustrative embodiment of a mobile unit according to the present invention as it might appear when mounted on the user's index finger;

FIG. 6 is a plan view of the mobile unit of Figure 5;

FIG. 7 is a disassembled view showing a ring-like mouse and a mouse holder according to the present invention;

FIG. 8 shows the ring-like mouse and holder as they might appear when the mouse is attached to the holder to provide a joystick-like three dimensional mouse;

FIG. 9 shows the mouse and holder combination of Figure 8 as it would appear in use.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is of a computer input device which is unobtrusively attached to the user's hand so as to be more readily available for use and which can readily be installed on a holder to resemble a handgun, joystick and the like.

The principles and operation of a device according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and the accompanying description.

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 schematically illustrates one possible embodiment of a device according to the present invention. Depicted in Figure 1 is a typical computer work station which includes a computer 10, a keyboard 12 and a monitor 14. Keyboard 12 is commonly used for inputting information into the computer system. Of increasing importance as an input device is the class of devices widely known as a 'mouse' which are used to cause a cursor 16 to move around monitor 14.

A conventional mouse works by sliding the mouse on a two-dimensional surface. A sphere projecting from the lower portion of the mouse contacts the two-dimensional surface and friction between the surface and the sphere causes the sphere to roll. The direction and extent of the rolling is sensed and the mouse movement is translated into a change of position of cursor 16 on monitor 14.

A device according to the present invention is a mouse-like device in its function but, unlike a conventional mouse, includes a mobile unit 18 which lacks a rolling sphere and need not be moved along, and in contact with, a two-dimensional surface. Rather, mobile unit 18 includes suitable means for sending or reflecting signals to receivers or receiving signals from transmitters, as described in more detail below.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, mobile unit 18 includes a transmitter (not shown) which transmits signals, e.g., ultrasonic waves, to receivers 20, 22, 24, while in the embodiment depicted in Figure 2, reflecting mobile unit 118 includes a reflector (not shown) which serves to reflect signals, e.g., visible light, which emanate from signal source 26 to receivers 20, 22, 24.

Receivers 20, 22, 24, represent one example of a receiving system which might be used as part of an input device according to the present invention. Various receiver systems may be envisioned, including those with fewer, or with more, receivers than the three shown in Figures 1 and 2. The use of three (or more) receivers 20, 22, 24, makes it possible to determine the exact position of mobile unit 18 in three-dimensional space. If only two receivers are used, it is possible to locate mobile unit 18 in two-dimensional space, which may be

suitable for many applications.

The receivers are preferably fixed, or stationary, relative to each other and are arrayed at suitable separations and orientations from each other. Most preferably, the receivers are attached to monitor 14, for example, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Information from receivers 20, 22, 24, is fed to a suitable processor 28, preferably a microprocessor, either wirelessly or through a suitable receiver electrical connection 30. The processor is alternatively located inside the computer, as on a special board, in which case the item designated 28 is merely an adaptor or plug leading to the processor. For ease of exposition, item 28 is referred to hereinafter as a processor.

Similarly, mobile unit 18 is connected to processor 28 through a suitable mobile unit electrical connection 32 or, preferably, mobile unit 18 and processor 28 communicate wirelessly, as described in more detail below. Mobile unit electrical connection 32 can also be used to supply mobile unit 18 with electrical power.

Processor 28 may be of any suitable type provided that it is able to process signals received by receivers 20, 22, 24, so as to produce information which is usable by the computer system relating to the position of mobile unit 18.

Preferably, the determination of the position of mobile unit 18 is made by ascertaining the time required for the signals transmitted by the transmitter, or reflected by the reflector, in mobile unit 18 to reach the various receivers of the receiving system.

Preferably, special algorithms executed by processor 28 translate the position of mobile unit 18 to a joystick motion tracker with a neutral point and relative motion in three dimensions.

Thus, in the embodiment shown in Figure 1, wherein mobile unit 18 is connected to processor 28 by electrical wire 32, a suitable timing mechanism, which may be part of processor 28, is used to generate a signal whose timing is related to the transmission of a specific signal by the transmitter of mobile unit 18. Preferably, the timing signal is sent to the transmitter of mobile unit 18 to activate the transmission of a signal. The transmitted signal is received by each of receivers 20, 22, 24, at slightly different times, depending on the distance of each of receivers 20, 22, 24, from the transmitter of mobile unit 18.

Preferably, the transmitted signal is of relatively low speed such as might be the case when ultrasound and the like is used, so as to accentuate the different distances from mobile unit 18 to each of the several receivers and thereby enhance the resolution of the position determination. Processor 28 then uses the measured elapsed times for the signal to reach each of the receivers to calculate the distance of mobile unit 18 from the various receivers and thus the position of mobile unit 18 may be ascertained.

Preferably, mobile unit 18 is not physically connected to processor 28 through an electrical wire 32 but rather,

as is shown in Figure 3, free-standing mobile unit 218 is a free-standing unit. This makes it even more convenient to use a device according to the present invention and further reduces, or even eliminates, the interference offered by the device to other activities, such as, for example, normal keyboard activities.

Free-standing mobile unit 218 needs to include a suitable electrical energy source, such as an appropriate battery. Preferably, free-standing mobile unit 218 includes a secondary transmitter (102 in Figures 5 and 6) which is capable of transmitting pulses of much greater speed than the transmitted signals described above. For example, the secondary transmitter might be an electromagnetic radiation transmitter, such as an infrared transmitter. The high speed pulses may be used in the determination of the time required for the low speed signals to travel from the transmitter to the receivers. For example, both the high speed and the low speed transmitter could simultaneously send out a signal. The high speed signal is virtually instantaneously received by all the receivers simultaneously, thus marking the beginning of the transmission of the low speed signal. The travel time of the low speed signal to each of the receivers can then be accurately determined and used to determine the position of free-standing mobile unit 218.

In an alternative embodiment shown in Figure 4, receiving mobile unit 318 includes a receiver while transmitting units 120, 122, and 124 include transmitters each of which transmits a signal which is, in some way, distinguishable from the signals transmitted by the other transmitters. In this embodiment, the position of receiving mobile unit 318 is determined by calculating the time required for signals from each of transmitting units 120, 122, and 124, to arrive at the receiver of receiving mobile unit 318.

Mobile unit 18 in each of the various embodiments described above may be configured in any of a large number of configurations, provided that mobile unit 18 is capable of being detachably connected to one hand of the user, preferably to one of the user's fingers, most preferably to the index finger, as shown in Figure 5. Preferably, mobile unit 18 is configured or contoured so as to accommodate either of the user's index fingers, so as to allow right-handed and left-handed users to select the location most suitable for their particular needs.

Mobile unit 18 includes a positioning unit 100 which may be any of a number of devices or mechanisms. For example, in the embodiments of Figures 1 and 3, positioning unit 100 includes a transmitter, while in the embodiment of Figure 2 positioning unit 100 is a reflector and in the embodiment of Figure 4 positioning unit 100 is a receiver.

In the embodiment of Figure 3, free-standing mobile unit 218 may further include a second transmitter 102, such as an infrared transmitter. In the configurations shown in Figures 1, 2 and 4, each of mobile units 18, 118 and 318, is connected to mobile unit electrical wire 32.

A mobile unit for use in a system according to the present invention preferably also includes one or more input buttons or keys 104 and 106 (Figures 5 and 6) allowing the user to provide additional information to the computer system.

The means of attachment of mobile unit 18 to the user's hand is preferably a ring-like structure or strap 110 which surrounds the user's finger and firmly holds mobile unit 18 in place. The ring-like structure 110 may be rigid or flexible and may be made of a single ring which is brought over the user's finger or may alternatively be made up of two portions which can be readily reversibly connected to surround the user's finger (Figure 6). Preferably, strap 110 is an open and flexible designed to close onto itself, as through the use of double-side Velcro or similar materials, so as to surround the user's finger.

In operation, it may be desirable to 'wear' mobile unit 18 on the outward-facing portion of the user's finger where it least interferes with normal flexing and movement of the finger. When it is desired to use the device, the thumb or the other hand can be used to rotate the device approximately 90° to the side of the index finger facing the thumb. The thumb can then be used to depress the input buttons or keys 104 or 106.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, strap 110 (Figure 7) is attached to mobile unit 18, preferably with a portion of strap 110 located directly below mobile unit 18. Strap 110 is made of or includes, at least in part, a material, such as Velcro or various similar materials, which are capable of sticking to itself and/or to similar materials. Alternatively, the connection of strap 110 may be effected by various other suitable means. Thus, to wear mobile unit 18 around the user's finger, strap 110 is wrapped around the finger so that one portion of strap 110 overlaps, and adheres to, or otherwise connects to, another portion of strap 110.

In certain applications it is desired to grasp mobile unit 18 directly without wearing it on the finger. For example, in certain computer games, it may enhance the user's enjoyment to grasp mobile unit 18 and handle it as if it were a handgun or a joystick or some other configuration. However, because of its size and shape, it is not readily possible to grasp mobile unit 18 in these fashions.

To overcome this difficulty, a holder 510 of suitable shape is provided which can suitably accommodate mobile unit 18. For example, holder 510 depicted in Figures 7-9 is designed to resemble an airplane joystick and somewhat also resembles a handgun handle. Holder 510 may be made of any suitable material, including but not limited to, plastic, such as a suitable polyurethane, wood or metal.

Holder 510 is formed with a recession 512 which readily accommodates the body of mobile unit 18. Holder 510 further features a slot 514 which accommodates the open strap 110 of mobile unit 18. Holder features a suitable mechanism for firmly attaching strap 110 of mo-

bile unit 18. For example, the configuration of Figure 7 shows a pair of attachment sections 516 and 518, which may be made of the same material as strap 110, although other attachment mechanisms, including, but not limited to, a single continuous attachment which extends the length of slot 514, may be envisioned. Additional mechanisms for connecting mobile unit 18 to holder 510 may be envisioned including, but not limited to, various snap mechanisms, clamping mechanisms, and the like. Alternatively, strap 110 may be looped over a complementary member of holder 510 which resembles the user's finger.

When it is desired to use mobile unit 18 while grasping mobile unit 18 in a certain manner, a suitable holder 510 is chosen, mobile unit 18 is removed from the finger by undoing strap 110. The body of mobile unit 18 and strap 110 are then placed and secured into recessions in holder 510 and the unit is now ready for use, as shown in Figure 9.

While the invention has been described with respect to a limited number of embodiments, it will be appreciated that many variations, modifications and other applications of the invention may be made.

Claims

1. A computer input assembly for inputting information to a computer system by a user which can be alternately worn on a user's finger or grasped by the user's hand, comprising:
 - (a) a mobile unit, said mobile unit including a transmitter for transmitting signals;
 - (b) means for detachably connecting said mobile unit to the user's finger;
 - (c) a stationary receiving system for receiving said transmitted signals;
 - (d) processing means for processing said received signals to produce information usable by the computer system related to the position of said mobile unit; and
 - (e) a holder for accommodating said mobile unit so as to allow the user to grasp said mobile unit with his hand.
2. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein the position of said mobile unit is determined by said processing means by using the time required for said signals transmitted by said transmitter to reach said receiving system.
3. An input assembly as in claim 2, further comprising timing means electrically connected to said transmitter and to said receiving system for use in determining the time required for said signals transmitted by said transmitter to reach said receiving system.

4. An input assembly as in claim 2, wherein said mobile unit further includes a secondary transmitter transmitting pulses of much greater speed than that of said transmitted signals, and wherein said pulses are used in determining the time required for said signals transmitted by said transmitter to reach said receiving system. 5
5. An input assembly as in claim 4, wherein said transmitted signals are ultrasonic and said pulses are electromagnetic. 10
6. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said mobile unit is a wireless unit.
7. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said mobile unit further includes an electric wire through which electric power is supplied to said transmitter.
8. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said mobile unit further includes an electric power source to supply electric power to said transmitter. 20
9. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said mobile unit further includes at least one key for providing additional information to the computer system. 25
10. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said transmitted signals are ultrasonic. 30
11. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said holder resembles a joystick.
12. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said holder resembles a handgun handle. 35
13. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said holder includes a recession for accommodating said mobile unit. 40
14. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said holder includes means for attaching said mobile unit.
15. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said stationary receiving system includes at least two spaced receivers and the position of said mobile unit is determined in at least two dimensions. 45
16. An input assembly as in claim 1, wherein said stationary receiving system includes at least three spaced receivers and the position of said mobile unit is determined in at least three dimensions. 50
17. A computer assembly device for inputting information to a computer system by a user, comprising: 55
 - (a) a stationary transmitter for transmitting signals;
 - (b) a mobile unit, said mobile unit including a reflector for reflecting said transmitted signals;
 - (c) means for detachably connecting said mobile unit to the user's finger;
 - (d) a stationary receiving system for receiving said reflected signals;
 - (e) processing means for processing said received signals to produce information usable by the computer system related to the position of said mobile unit; and
 - (f) a holder for accommodating said mobile unit so as to allow the user to grasp said mobile unit with his hand.
18. An input assembly as in claim 17, wherein the position of said mobile unit is determined by said processing means by using the time required for said signals reflected by said reflector to reach said receiving system.
19. An input assembly as in claim 17, wherein said holder resembles a joystick.
20. An input assembly as in claim 17, wherein said holder resembles a gun handle.

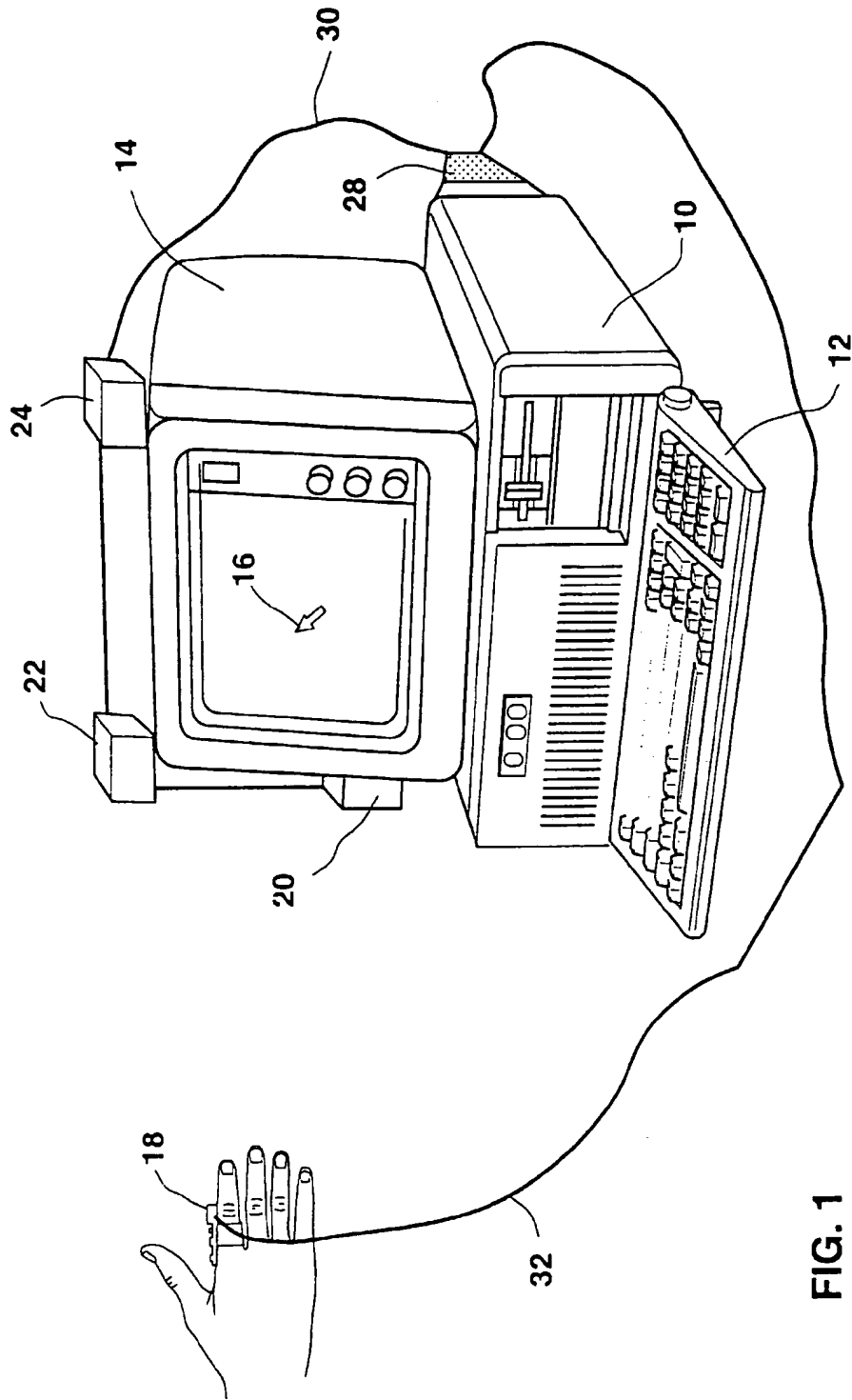


FIG. 1

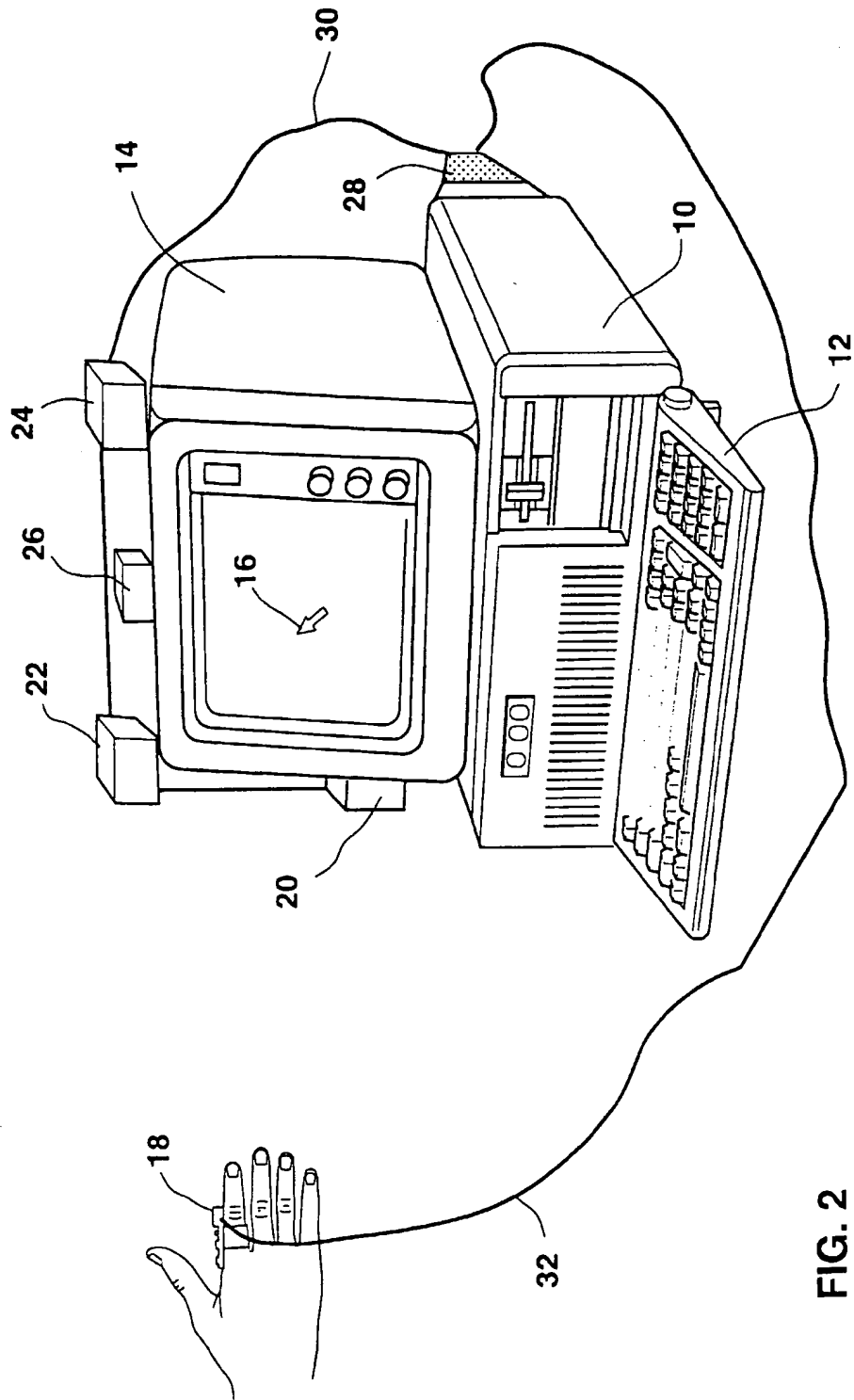


FIG. 2

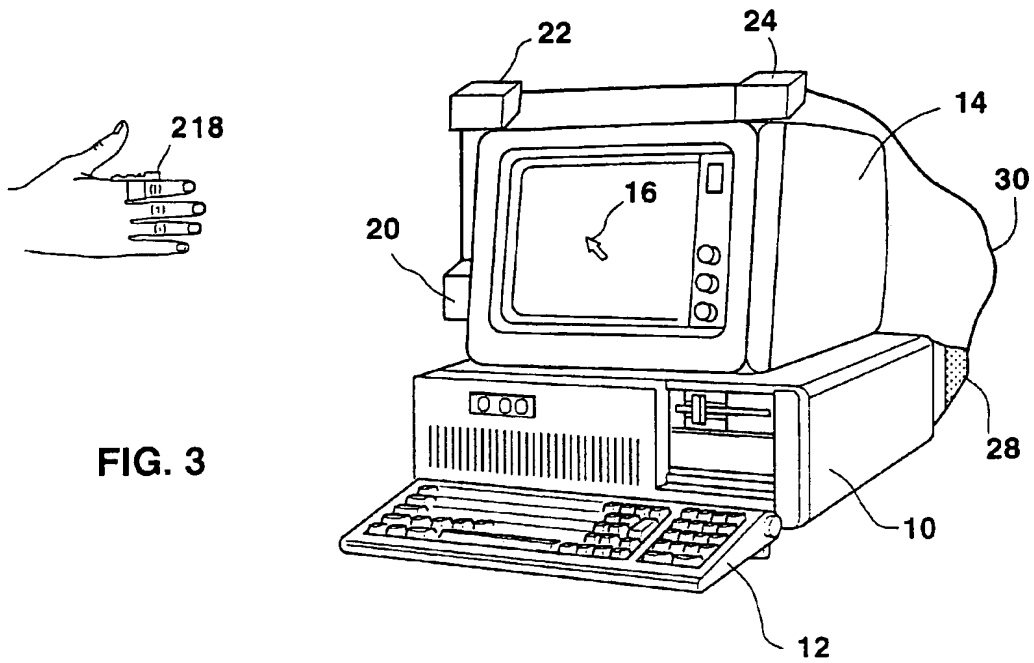


FIG. 3

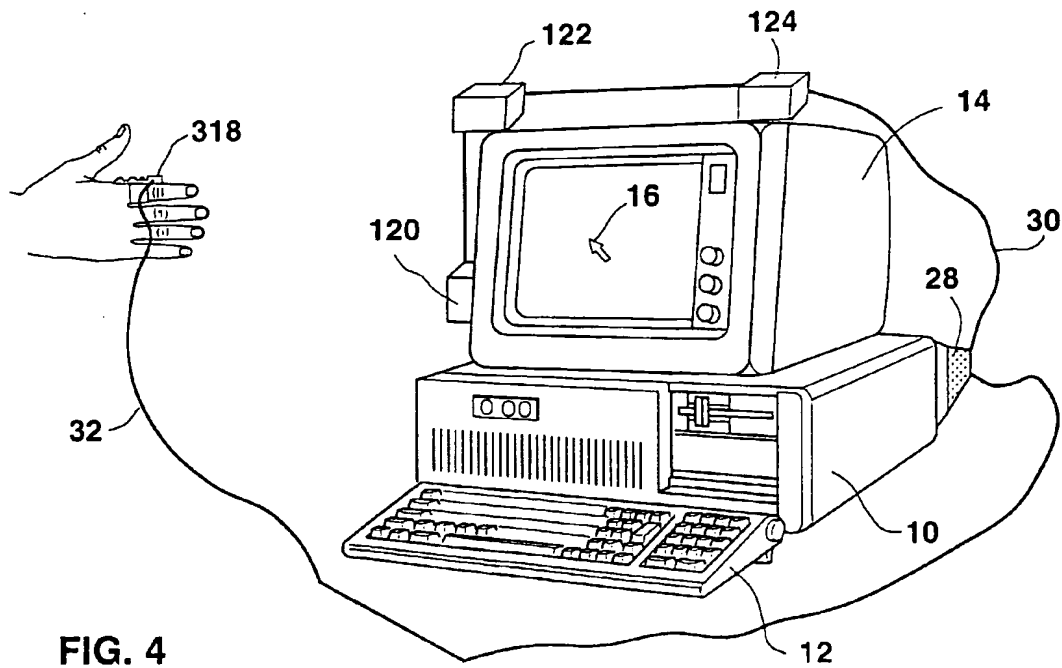


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

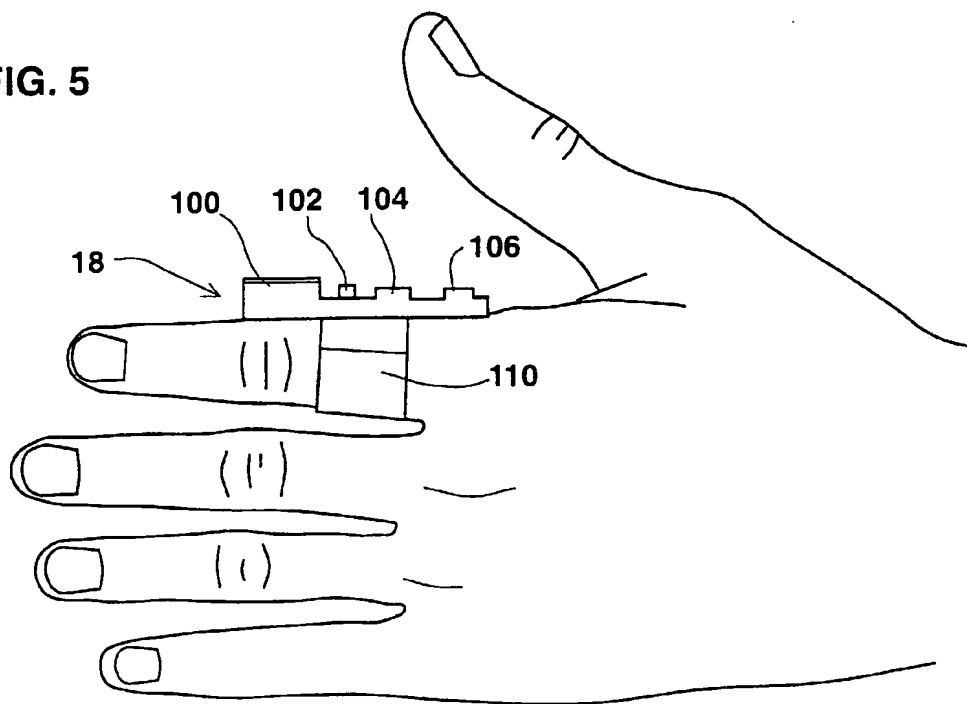


FIG. 6

